FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1850.

Among the signs of the times we are learn we have already more Southern sub-

we publish to-day another communication from the distinguished stateman of the North who has honored us with previous favors. His contributions have already attracted so much attention at the South, that we know this will be read with profound interest and instruction. Elevated by the honors he has won and worm so well, and by a lofty intellectand earnest patriosism above the meanness of party and selfsiah mess of section, he is at this day the noblest of American statesmen in the North. We hope he will continue to give the country the light of his counsel, willst the clouds that now hang over it, darken the sky.

We also add an extract from a highly respectable and intelligent merchant of Cincinnati, Chio, which contains a faithful, graphic, and its minious account of the state and tendency of opinion in that quarter. How the Southern sequality in the North, and the southern search in the North of the respective of the three than a submissionists can read these counsels of those among the few remaining friends of Southern equality in the North, and not blush for their pown sourse, we cannot imagine.

We also add an extract from a highly respectable and intelligent merchant of Cincinnati, Chio, which contains a faithful, graphic, and its minious account of the state and the submissionists can read these counsels of those among the few remaining friends of Southern sequality in the North, and to state the submissionists can read these counsels of these among the few remaining friends of Southern few pown sourse, we cannot imagine.

We also odd an extract from a highly respectable and intelligent merchant of Cincinnati, they were the submissionists and read the section of the submissionists and read the submissionists and read these counsels of these among the few remaining friends of Southern few pown sourse, we cannot imagine.

We also continued the who has benered us with previous favors. His

Nothing New under the Sun.

It appears that Mr. LAYARD, the antequarian has discovered among the ruins of Ninevel, or the neighborhood, a printing office filled with terra cotta tablets, with inscriptions stamped in. This was probably done with moveable type.

The magnetic telegraph was in actual operation in Spain in 1824, on a line over twenty miles in length, as we saw it described some time ago. More recently the papers contain a circumstantial account of a trial trip of a steamboat, which was successful, about three hundred years ago, also in Spain, before the whole

Mr. LAYARD'S LATEST DISCOVERIES -A few weeks ago we announced (says the Literary Gazette.) Mr. Layard's return from his expedition into the desert, and the rescue of some of his larger antiquities from the mud of the river, and their embarkation for England. We have since, however, received further particulars of since, however, received further particulars of his recent discoveries at Koyunjik, which are extremely interesting. He found, as has been stated, a chamber which is completely filled with terra cotta tablets, the inscriptions on which, we now learn, are stamped in, so that though Major Rawlinson thinks it very probable these tablets may be records of the empire, it is still not unlikely that many of them may, in fact, be duplicates of or a collection of manifestoes for issucates of, or a collection of, manifestoes for issuing to the people or their immediate rulers—in short, a sort of Assyrian official printing office.

We believe that no fewer than twenty-five their way to England. In the payamid at Nimrond, also, a unique statue has

en discovered. It is from four to five feet in height, in gypsum, elaborately carved and very perfect. There is also a high relief of the King, very beautifully executed, standing in an arch eight feet high, and covered with minute inscrip-tions. Mr. Layard's last communication is dated Akra, July 17, where, we are sorry to say, he had been confined by a severe attack of fever. The inefficient assistance he has received has caused him to over-exert himself, and thus he has been stopped awhile on his way to Vae to secure inscriptions. He hopes to pass a great part of the winter in Babylonia, and to return home in the spring. The very important discoveries he is now making render it imperatively necessary that his exertion should not be stayed

Doctors Differ.

The Richmond Whig endorses the address of the recent Massachusetts Whig Convention at Worcester, and takes sides with the seceders from the New York Whig Convention at Syra-We published the resolutions of both Con-

ventions the other day, side by side, and they were identical in sentiment.

The Albany Evening Journal says :

"The resolutions adopted by a majority of the Convention are less emphatic and decided on the slavery question than those subsequently promulgated by the Whig Convention of Massachusetts. They fall short of the resolutions adopted by Vermont in every Whig Convention for more than ten years. And are we to be told that the Whig party of Massachusetts and Vermont no longer form a constituent portion of the Whig party of the United States? Are they no longer to participate in the nomination and elec-tion of Whig Presidents? Or is this new doctrine of transcendental nationality to be applied only to the Whigs of New York, and are our people nione to be singled out and required to surren-der their independence, to stiffe the expression of their sentiments, and to forfeit at once their seif-respect and the respect of mankind ?"

It will be up-hill work for the submissionists of either party in the South, to maintain their unity with either of the National parties at the

The Baltimore Clipper, after denouncing the abolition of the slave trade in this District, and then rejoicing at it, is growing valiant again,

"The reclamation of runaway slaves is a poin which the South will not yield, be the couse

quences what they may."

The same paper also discovers that,

"Neither party can point to a single infraction of the Constitution by the General Government and yet each complains of injustice—the North that it is prohibited from robbing the South of its property—and the South that they cannot extend their peculiar institutions contrary to the wishes of the people of other sections."

And after announcing the restoration of peace

and harmony, exclaims:

"What are our prospects? At the North, resistance to a law of Congress is openly threatened, whilst at the South the storm of secession is gathering head. On both sides it is contended that the Government has failed of the object for which it was instituted; and it will require the united exertions of all the patriots of the country to prevent the national fabric from being dashed to the ground."

Charles Knight announces, for 1851,

We publish to-day another communication from the distinguished statesman of the North who has benered us with prayings favors. His

scribers than any other paper here or elsewhere. a short time before, which we find copied into by slandering better men than themselves. The another Southern paper, which arrived at the Montgomery (Ala.) Allas contains the follow-

tion which has assumed the distinction of the National White party, 'was willing to sanction the "honest purposes" of Mr. Seward, but declined to approve his acts, at least all in a lump. They went so far as to bear testimony to his motives with the current sentiment of several States, the word is done. The Union can then only be preserved by force; and that is a Union not worth fighting for. The employment of force will not be a duty, but crime of the darkest dye.

We shall not discuss the theoretical power of the Federal Government to compel a State to submission by military force. It is an idle question. The Federal Government may act upon individuals, may suppress an insurrection, or anything of that sort, but to use arms against a State, or a combination of States, is quite a different affair. No express provision is made for such a case; for it

opinions, his will, or his interests, personal or political. I don't wonder they stuck at that; for what would be the consequence of the general application of this doctrine not only to public affairs, but in private life? Should this dogma be adopted and practically carried out, every man would be come his own lawand own judge. The rights of person and property instead of being secure under the protection of general laws applicable to all, and understood by all, as being founded on those principles of reason and justice implanted in the hearts of all mankind in every stage of society, would be at the mercy of what men call their conscience—that is to say—their passions, their interests and their will, which nine times in ten become substitutes for that divine impulse which I admit, when not deceived or misled by the besetting temptations of this world, is in reality the voice of God whispering to the soul of man those high commands which it is his first duty to obey.

But nothing would be nore fatal to the purposes for which civil society is instituted than for for all, or any portion of that society, to place their conscience above those laws to which they have voluntarily given their assent, or which, as in the Indied States they thereely stage and their conscience above those laws to which they have voluntarily given their assent, or which, as the Indied States they thereely stage and that the proposes for which civil society is instituted than for for all, or any portion of that society, to place their conscience above those laws to which they have voluntarily given their assent, or which, as the large of the soul of the society is placed.

have voluntarily given their assent, or which, as in the United States, they themselves have estabhave voluntarily given their assent, or which, as in the United States, they themselves have established by their sovereign authority. I have not the men of ultra views in the South are few in number. This is a fatal delusion, depend upon it.

If the disaffection at the South is not deep seated, permanent, and decided, then language and action give no indication. There never was a and action give no indication. There never was a and action give no indication. The work is a fatal to the south responsibility. This political land speculation will be another the men of ultra views in the United States, they themselves have established by their sovereign authority. I have not immensately. Congress, however, like a corporation. This is my creed; and let those who are shouting exactly. Congress, however, like a corporation. This is my creed; and let those who are shouting exactly. This political land speculation will be another the train and lighting the fuse to explode the train and lighting the fuse to explode the ribow to the South, which cannot share in these liberal benefactions, since, without doubt, when back to that state of nature from which it is the great object of all social organizations to rescue mankind; where every man is his own judge; and decided, then language and force the sole restraint. There never was a and action give no indication.

An ore mischerous and dangerous incendiary in civil General Drugmond said, when he exchanged

was the extent of their condescent and actuated tives—he means well—but on some investment of agression, will unite in measures of redress?

I tell you, plainly, the South was never before in such imminent danger. It is now placed in a negue very much as if he had no con-He might possibly rob a church barn, and thus become a Barnburnture occasion; but then he would takely foised into the Constitution by the despotism of the emborses," and an of the majority. Besides this, the peculiar political portion of the country has never before been so adverse to the preservation and maintenance of the endorsements. Section of the Whig party, consisting the supremacy evived doctrine of passive obediene of and notwithstanding the supremacy evived doctrine of passive obediene cance, announced by Messas. Clay, Beuton, the minority actually section of the majority. The majority, I before stated, of nearly two-thirds ion, and representing, it is presumed, ion of the Whig party in this State, by identified itself with Mr. Sewan, and will be cut by both blades. In addition to this, the Constitution, the of the Mig party in this State, by identified itself with Mr. Sewand and the swent of his hands and position, every natural capacity to supply the wants and wishes of untoid millions, and his helpless, hopeless minority, which is the minority actually arrayed and position, every natural capacity to and position, every natural capacity to supply the wants and wishes of untoid millions, and his helpless, hopeless minority, which is the majority.

The respective of the majority and the swent of the state of the swants and wishes of untoid millions, and his help

one direction since the ultra-abolition fanatics, and sanctioned all was not contemplated ever to occur; or if was, it was foreseen that any effective remedy would be worse than the disease. We do not believe that any measures this Congress will pass, can justify secession or revolution; but we can't judge for these Southern States. Whether they are right or wrong makes no practical difference.—They are dissatisfied with the Union, and prefer secession to all appearance. to make his first appearance in his new character, like a player-king, with a flourish of trumpets, armed cap-a-pie, sword in hand and vizor down, followed by a train of mercenary guards. Thus formidably equipped, he comes before us, mounted on stilts, backed by his trusty squire, who "takes no step backwards" and manfully threatens to kill and eat all disunionists, traitors and seceders. He is the very Quixotte of a "strong government" and fears neither lions nor windralls. The Union, and the only Union I prize, is not merely a communion of power and glory, but of peace and happiness; of repose and safety to life and property; a Union founded on the broad basis of equal rights both to States and citizens, cemented by mutual good will and mutual good offices; such a Union as was consummated by the sages and pariotis who framed the Constitution, and all those who have heretofore paid for their lands, are to be cheated of what remains to buy the votes of those who have no lands themselves. Why, gentlemen, what would we call a man who, after having borrowed money on a pledge of his estate, were to sell it, or give it away to Tom, Dick and Harry? I do not deal in harsh names, but I know one that would suit in harsh names, but I know one that would suit vainly attempting its preservation.

him exactly. Congress, however, like a corpo-

and action give no indication that can be relied society than a legislator whose conscience is above all law, or a citizen, who in his intercourse in several of the States, with his fellow men, assumes the right to violate.

Another danger menacing the South is the ex-

The second formula of the control of

CINCINNATI, (Ohio.) Oct. 6, 1850.

MESSES. EDITORS. There is not much of po-litical interest in these parts to interest you, exwhose conscience is several of the States, evince a tone of fociling not to be made light of, however it may be condemned. Jers and mentages are exceedingly out place. Earnestians and determination are not be medigible of the medicing of the states, are exceedingly out place. Earnestians and determination are not be medicing to the medicing the states of the states in questions. The States in questions. The States in questions are close that hody, every member of this Confederacy. They speak as equals to the three based on the proposal time, the will be precised that the hard said provide them, and they are not to be appeared by ridicule or by vicence, or by assuming doubtful constitutions power which they don't acknowledge.

We affirm that the submission of three States connects to the compelled. The states in the content the submission of these States connects to the agencies of the compelled. The states in the content is and provoke them, and they are not to be appeared by the states of the s Me affirm that the submission of these States can
not be compelled. The
Federal Government has
not the poncer, and it
would be sacriligious to
exercise it if it had. Per
suasion, conciliation, and
concession are the means,
and the only effectual
concession are the means,
and the only effectual
cones that can be em
ployed.

To Violent Disease in Kalamazoo.—Sixteen
of seventeen persons have died recently at Kalamazoo, Mich., by some violent disease, which the
physicians pronounce to be Cholera.

The recent action of Congress for the settlement
of the boundary line between Texas and New
Mexico and Utah, in the confident belief
of the boundary line between Texas and New
Mexico, and the creation of Territorial Governmont be empostioned through a prudent exprehension
in the poncer, and it
would be sacriligious to
exercise it if it had. Per
suasion, conciliation, and
concession are the means,
and the only effectual
ones that can be employed.

To Who doubits that when the time comes for
the admission of these hopeful bantlings, if necessary, the same Abolition excitement, which it is
of seventeen persons have died recently at Kalamazoo, Mich., by some violent disease, which the
physicians pronounce to be Cholera.

The Hum
that it might not be safe to increase the grievances of the South, until the Nashville and Georgia conwhen the time shate to increase the grievances
of the South, until the Nashville and Georgia conwhen the nashville and Georgia conwhen the time shate the worth of the South until the Nashville and Georgia conwhen the safe to increase the grievances
of the South, until the Nashville and Georgia conwhen the safe to increase the grievances
of the South, until the Nashville and Georgia conwhen the nashville and Georgia conwhen the main and an an analysia of the South until the Nashville and Georgia con-

It will be greater. Avarice will make villains

of freemen, as will be seen is the case in Pennsylvania. But the North must be redeemed -It must purge itself, and the country, of venality, of the charge of cowardice, of the atrocity of submitting to this law.

Look to your rights, freemen, and defend

The Ashtabula (Obio) Sentinel says Never have we heard our people talk of resisting the laws, of secession, and DISSOLUTION, until the present week. In several public meetings we learn that efforts were made to pledge those present to open resistance to the Fugitive law by force of arms.—Leading men have opposed such public manifestations until there should be more time for reflection and cool deliberation. But the indications have satisfied us that the arrest of a fagitive slave, in almost any part of our county, would be attended with bloodshed. This attempt on the part of Congress to legislate for oppression, to place the Government in a hostile attitude to freedom, to use its power to rob a portion of our fellow men of their God-given rights, has awakened a spirit of resistance never before witnessed in this region. Indeed, we think that people who would tamely submit to such a law, must be prepared

to become slaves. The yoke of the slaveholders has becom galling to our necks. We are strongly impressed with the belief that the passage of that nfamous law will be followed by demonstations unexpected and unlooked for by the poltroons

From the New York Courier and Inquirer.

The law for the recovery of fugitive slaves is an exception to these remarks. Unless we are greatly mistaken, that law embodies the elements of continued controversy and excitement Some of its provisions are so directly at war with what are generally considered and cherished as personal rights, and are framed so expressly to do direct and wanten outrage to all generou and kindly feeling, that they will inevitably awaken wide dissatisfaction, and present point for most effective appeals to popular feeling and sympathy. From that bill, therefore, we apprehend mischievous results. It will not subs tially aid the recovery of fugitive slaves, while it will deepen and strengthen the prevalent feeling upon that subject.

The Georgetown (D. C.) Advocate, gives he following information of the labors in

ARREST OF ANOTHER SLAVE ABDUCTOR Officer Adams arrested a free negro named Wm. R. Murray, from Philadelphia, on Monday last, who has been for some months past addressing a number of letters to a negro woman named Henrietta Thomas, belonging to Mr. O. Z. Mun castor, of our town, in which he promised to do every thing in his power to effect her escape from Mr. M. We have no doubt that Mr. Murray will meet with his reward and that due justice will be done him, and a lesson taught those who would interfere with the vested rights of proporty in our District. The letters state that members of Congress would aid in effecting the escape, though we hardly think that any can be so lost to a sense of propriety;—the letters are now in the possession of Mr. Adams to whom of Longfellow, and the finish that characterized much credit is due for the tact manifested in his poems; mentioned that he had just received two volumes from Mr. Dana, and seemed quits at home in our American literature.

&c.. but after a warm discussion a motion for adjournment was carried by 44 to 32 and no-thing was done. It appears that the meeting could not approve the Pearce bill and preferred to do nothing rather than express an opinion

GEN. Cass has been re-nominated for the next Presidency by the Democratic State Convention

Cincinna traces out Wines endonib

cept in palpable causes."—What these causes are they do not deign to inform us. Is the robbing the South of hundreds of millions of dollars by an unjust Protective Tariff, a palpable cause? Is the plundering of twenty millions of dollars from her in fugitive slaves a palpable cause? Is the lawless taking from her all of the Territory acquired by the war, in the acquisition of which Southern treasure and Southern blood were freely contributed a papable cause? Is part of the North against the South, followed up by the bitterest and most unchristian denunciations of our principles and our institutions, a palpable cause? In a word are the most palpale insults and injuries in regard to the present and a fixed purpose for the future to wrong and oppress us, a palpable cause? No! in the judgement of these peace-loving submissionists, these are not matters that call for resistance or that justify disfavor to the Union. They can swallow all these palpable outrages, and yet fa-vor the Union, that inflicts them. What would arouse their apathetic souls? What injuries and oppressions would call forth their slumber-ing energies? Are they not asleep to the feeling of true liberty. They sleep the deep sleep of slothful servitude. Nothing can arouse them but fire on their house-tops. Like the sluggish Tertoise they breathe in torpor till the coal is applied to their backs. They have no enemy beyond their shells. The torch of the Abolitionists must be at their own doors before they are made sensible of their danger. They will lie sluggish and inactive till the anti-slavery power of the North actually demands them to give up their slaves to freedom, and to live on a social and political equality with them. Then they may be aroused; but it will be forever too late. The enemy armed and at their doors, will take hem captive at their will. The craven spirit of submission to a long series of wrongs and op-pressions will have besotted their natures, till they will be too tame too resist. Their doom will be that prepared by themselves. And it will be the doom of bondage. They will take the place of their slaves, in servitude to North-ern task makers.—Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

CHRISTOPHER NORTH .- A correspondent of the New York Presbyterian, gives the following ecount of a visit to Professo: Wilson:

"This morning I had the pleasure of an interview with the celebrated Christopher North of Blackwood. He lives in a very handsome house in Gloucester place, in the new town. I was shown by the servant into a picture room, the walls of which were profusely hung with pictures. I had been seated but a few minutes, when the Professor appeared-a tall, strongly built, noble looking man, large chest, fine fore nead, shaggy hair ard great whiskers.

He received me very kindly. I apologized for intruding upon bim, but he soon set me at ease by his agreeable and lively manner. He is now considerably advanced in years, (perhaps nearly sixty,) and yet there are all the sprightliness of manner and energy of mind which one would expect in youth or middle age. He inquired about our American literary men—said that Mr. Bancroft had spent some time with him not long since—that Mr. Bryant had also called on him, but being absent, he did not see him; of Longfellow, and the finish that characterized

He inquired about the length of voyage, &c. a further investigation.

The Huntersville Texas Item of the 14th inst. says, a meeting was held in that places the preceding week. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions which being presented were found to approve of the Pearce bill the sea. After having some further conversational to the search of tion on miscellaneous subjects, and assuring him that few would receive a kinder welcome in America than he, should he ever favor us with a visit, we parted."

> Miss Cooper's Rural House, (writes the ondon correspondent of the National Intelligencer) "has just been reprinted here, and is very favorably spoken of."